

SCENE OF BATTLE IS DESCRIBED

Through Deserted Trenches and
Barbed Wire Mazes Motors Over
Field, Where Warriors Met
in Deadly Clash

HALF MILLION RUSS STRUGGLE IN VAIN

Fight for Nine Days Preceding Fall
of Vilna; Burned Homes and
Pictures of Desolation
Presented

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
U. P. staff correspondent.

MEJISAGOLA, near Vilna, Russia, Oct. 3.—(By courier to Berlin, mail to New York.)—Today is Sunday and we have motored out to the valley of Mejisagola, where the battle for Vilna was fought. Our way lay through abandoned trenches and barbed wire entanglements, dug or stretched through cemeteries, cabbage patches and potato fields.

Entering the ruins of Mejisagola, we obtained the first real view of the battlefield, and in its center, the dilapidated skeleton of what in peace times was a church. It was all so quiet! One could hardly realize that from the second to the eleventh of September, 45,000 of the Russian guard and the German landstrum were locked, in this 2-mile valley, in a seething death-struggle. It was but one of the terrible, decisive engagements of this war, about which the public has scarcely heard.

This battle was the beginning of the fall of Vilna, the first city the Czar tried to save when he took personal command of his army. Vilna was a beautiful, modern city about the size of Indianapolis, a terminal on the main rail line to Petrograd. The Czar entrenched 500,000 troops about the city, including 3 divisions of his personal guard. Kovno had fallen and Hindenburg was coming. September 2 the armies met at Mejisagola and for nine days the crash and roar of bedlam reigned in the Russians' hopeless task of checking the Teutons' advance. The night of the eleventh the Germans stormed an entanglement and the trench back of it delivered heavy flank attacks and were commanders of the whole position, had 20,000 prisoners and sealed Vilna's fate.

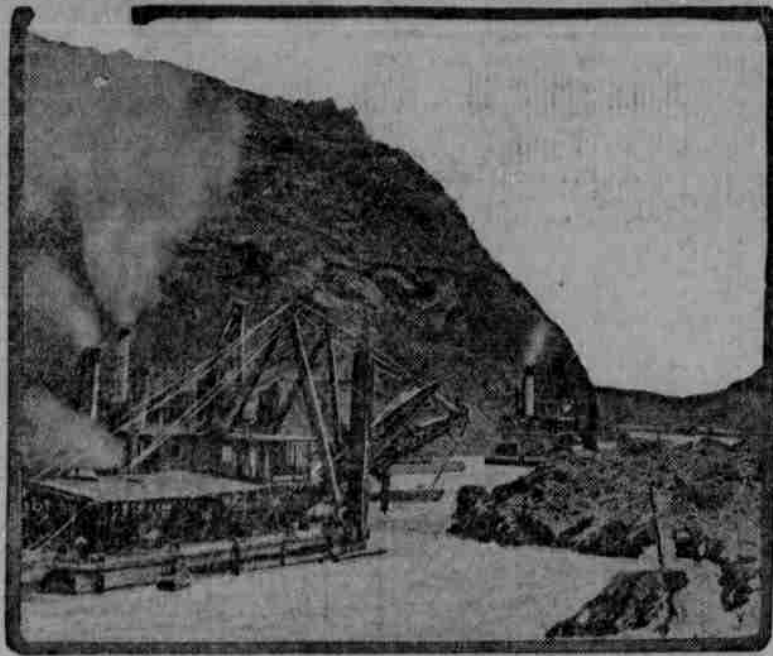
We stopped before the church. Ten paces brought us to an old graveyard in which the storm of shells had plowed up the skeletons of those long dead and scattered them about, stark and white, like an army of fallen ghosts lying in the wake of battle, grinning at the daylight. The green sod of the surrounding fields was strewn with the remnants of shells which had exploded in mid-air and rained their devilish iron and fire on the struggling men. The white church walls were splashed with red.

We returned to the church. Peasants were silently passing in and out. We lifted our hats and tip-toed inside. The floor, save for narrow passages to the altar, was buried in straw. The roof was torn to pieces and more than one shell had exploded inside, for pictures, statues of Christ, altar cloths, candle sticks and benches were smashed and torn. Before the unrecognizable altar knelt a woman and a girl, heads bowed, sobbing. A big, six-foot, fur-clad peasant came in and knelt in the straw hay down the aisle. An old woman who had been motionless beside the splintered pulpit, began crawling around, and around it. Save for the staccato flapping of a loose sheet of tin on the steeples roof as the gusty wind swept over it, this house of God and the battlefield about, were silent.

We sauntered through the town, past the black piles of burned homes, and out into the Russian trenches. These, dug slightly below the crest of the hill, were architecturally so perfect that they blended into the landscape 200 feet away. These trenches commanded the valley, across which, on the forest's fringe, were the German trenches. The green fields between were peppered with the black spots that artillery fire makes. We walked the tops of the Russian trenches, which are built of heavy logs and ce-

(Continued on Page Three.)

PANAMA CANAL BLOCKED BY SLIDES



This photograph shows dredges working on the latest slides that have blocked the Panama canal just north of Gold hill. Slides occurred on both banks and the land pushed up formed an island in the center of the channel. The canal may not be opened again to traffic before the end of the year.

ARMY AEROPLANE FLIGHT POSTPONED.

By United Press.
FORT SILL, Okla., Nov. 18.—The cross-country flight of army aeroplanes from here to San Antonio, scheduled to start today, was postponed on account of high wind. The aviators will probably start tomorrow.

GOV'T PLANS EXTENSIVE SHIP PLANTS

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary of Navy Daniels announced today that plans were being considered for government ownership of every element connected with the building of warships.

The secretary said the plans under discussion included government ownership or lease of ore fields, ship yards, armor plate factories and all else needed for the construction of fighting ships.

Daniels said the American steel plants were so busy making munitions of war to send abroad that they refused to hasten the building of American ships.

It was announced yesterday that bids for the construction of new vessels had failed to come within the cost limit fixed by congress. It is expected that an effort will be made to secure better bids, but meantime the department will work on plans for government construction of warships.

The New York and Philadelphia yards submitted estimates of less than \$7,000,000 each for ships propelled by the combination electric and steam drive to be used in the new superdreadnaught now building at the New York yard. These were the lowest bids and the same yards also submitted the lowest figures for ships equipped with Parsons steam turbines, the basis of all but one private bid.

The Mare Island yard with an estimate of \$7,413,156 for the turbine ship was next lowest.

The lowest private bid was that of the Fore River Shipbuilding company. A thorough study will be necessary before the exact cost of the ships can be determined under each bid.

STATE PARDON BOARD WILL CONSIDER WILSON APPEAL.

By United Press.
SALT LAKE, Nov. 18.—Governor Spry today called a special session of the state pardon board to consider President Wilson's appeal for a stay of execution for Joseph Hillstrom.

COUNTY COTTON REPORT.

According to the report given out by C. C. Goetting, federal cotton reporter for the county, the ginnings in Grady county up to November 1, totaled 814 bales, against 11,042 bales up to the same date last year. Mr. Goetting requests other county papers to point this report.

FREE FAIR NEXT YEAR IS ASSURED

The free fair for Grady county during the fall of 1916 is now an assured fact. With the fair of 1915 having proven so successful, there has been at no time any doubt of the proposition carrying, and now that Mr. Cooper has received telephonic reports from thirteen townships out of the total of twenty-one in the county, showing the proposition to have been carried and the directors to have been elected, preparations will be made and plans immediately formulated for making the 1916 fair for Grady county a bigger and a better event than was even the fair for 1915.

Mr. Cooper states that in every township wherein an election was held the proposition seems to have carried. He has not received returns, however, from all the townships which have notified him of the success of the election, but expects to have them all in by the latter part of the present week. In a few of the townships, Mr. Cooper states, the citizens failed to hold the election as required by law, but such instances were very few.

The reports which have been received in full up-to-date, show the following directors of the Grady County Free Fair association elected for the ensuing year: Waldon township, E. S. Brown and G. F. Henry; Tuttle township, T. J. Brown and J. F. Thomas; Ninnekah township, C. M. Lents and Dr. R. J. Gordon; Cross township, John Cash and Joseph Bruner; Chickasha township, L. W. Hehn and J. W. Kayser; Pocasset township, W. W. Clark and E. Hurst; Union township, P. W. Krey and W. E. Shown.

Mr. Cooper states that he feels from the interest which is now being manifested by Grady county citizens from all sections, that the free fair will not only prove a success next fall, but that it will go far toward putting Grady county in the first place at the state fair, as well as bringing the county and the county's natural resources more fully before the eyes of those from other states and from other sections of this state who may be seeking a suitable location.

PENROSE IN RUNNING?

By United Press.
HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 18.—H. F. McGregor, Republican national committeeman, who came here for a conference tonight says Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania is a presidential aspirant.

McGregor says he will inform Penrose that Texas Republicans are not ready to commit themselves, preferring to let the state convention pick the candidates.

Justice Hughes Declines.

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Justice Hughes of the supreme court announced today his formal declaration of the Republican candidacy for president as placed on the official primary ballot in Nebraska.

SERBIANS IN DANGER ON BOTH SIDES

Armies in North and South Menaced and May Be Captured Bodily; Still Have Slight Chance to Escape

PROTEST ON ANCONA SINKING BY U. S.

Information in Affidavit of American Woman, Survivor on Submarine Ship, to Be Basis of Action

By United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—Both the northern and southern Serbian armies are in danger of being bodily captured and the best they can hope for in the way of a change in the situation is to abandon Serbia to the invaders, according to dispatches reaching here today.

There is still a possibility that the northern army may slip into Montenegro where it would be welcomed. The southern army stands a better chance of getting into Albania although it would meet a hostile reception.

Churchill Is Cheered.

By United Press.
LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, left today to join his regiment on the western battlefield. He expected to start Wednesday, but was delayed.

A big crowd gathered at the station to see Churchill off and he received cheers. That his popularity has been completely restored was evidenced by the affectionate greeting that was given him when he appeared on the platform, clad in khaki. He looked physically fit, and was in high spirits as he departed for the front.

United States to Protest.

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is understood that the United States government will send a protest to Austria in regard to the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona which carried a number of American passengers, as a result of information obtained from the affidavit of Dr. Cecile L. Grell, American and sole known survivor.

According to the affidavit of Dr. Grell, the Ancona was bombed by the submarine after the vessel stopped and many passengers were killed and wounded. Dr. Grell did not state whether the liner attempted to flee after it was ordered to stop. She said the bombardment lasted forty-five minutes.

The description of the flag given by Dr. Grell tended to confirm the report that it was an Austrian submarine. A summary of the affidavit was cabled to the state department by American Consul Mason at Algiers.

Italian Socialists Shot?

By United Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Two hundred Italian Socialists who refused to fight in the army were condemned recently at Florence to be shot, according to Dr. Lovegreen, Socialist deputy in the Swedish parliament.

CUTTING SCRAPE IS NOT SERIOUS

Allan K. Swan, assistant county attorney, returned last night from Rush Springs, where he had been called to investigate the cutting affray which happened in that city the night before. Mr. Swan stated that the trouble, he found had taken place between W. L. Williams and a brother-in-law, Dewey Davis, not Marion Davis, as the Express stated yesterday through erroneous information.

Davis, the attorney said, and received a number of cuts, all of a more or less superficial character and was resting easy and in no danger.

Mr. Swan filed complaint against Williams charging him with assault and battery upon Davis and with carrying a gun. Williams pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined fifty dollars and costs in each case.

MEETING OF TWO AMERICAN WIZARDS



Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, welcoming to California Thomas Edison, the wizard of electricity. The photograph was taken at Sacramento.

C. H. S. TO PLAY ENID HERE FRID.

Tomorrow afternoon the boys of the Chickasha high school football team will meet the lads of Enid on the local gridiron and proceed to take their scalps.

The game promises to be a most interesting one as the teams are evenly matched in science, skill and weight. Last year the Enid team defeated the Chickasha boys by a close score of 6-7 and year before last the victory was won by the same team by another close score. This year the boys of Chickasha say that they will beat the lads from Enid and beat them with a good margin. All the regular Chickasha players will be in line, those who were walked upon by the "beefy" aggregation from Cherokee a few days ago having sufficiently recovered from their bruises to again chase the festive pigskin to the winning goals.

The following will be the lineup of the Chicks in tomorrow's game: Wilson, right end; Shook, right tackle; Collier, right guard; Riddle, center; Bulc or A. Griffith, left guard; W. Griffith, left tackle; H. Hill or J. B. Hill, left end; Poole, right halfback; Goetting, fullback; H. Hill or J. B. Hill, left halfback.

The boys report that the last of the new uniforms have arrived and that they will be in shape to prance out on the gridiron in becoming attire.

The uniforms were bought with the money donated by the following local football fans: First National bank, \$5; Farmers State bank, \$3; Chickasha National bank, \$5; Citizens National bank, \$5; Eagle Mercantile company, \$2.50; Chalfant Hardware company, \$1; Morgan & Gribb, \$2.50; L. H. Strathman, \$5; Bule & Wallace, \$2.50; Owl Drug store, \$2; J. W. Owsley, \$1; Abercrombie Grocery company, \$1; cash, \$5; Platan Jewelry company, \$1; Williamson-Halsell-Frazier company, \$5; D. M. G. company, \$2.50; H. T. Hampton, \$1; Mrs. H. A. Ludlow, \$1; The Enterprise, \$2.50; R. K. Wooten Jr., \$1; H. J. Brownson, \$2.50; Kory, \$2.50; Daily Express, \$1; Bert Barefoot, \$1; J. W. Kayser, \$1; W. Corby, \$1; Hunter Bros., \$1; Sugg, \$2.50; rt. E. Marks, \$1.

NEW ROAD INSPECTED

Commissioner James Robinson and Engineer E. E. Colby made an inspection trip yesterday over a piece of state highway in the neighborhood of Tabler. Mr. Robinson stated this morning that they found the work had been well done in a manner seemingly satisfactory.

A few days ago Messrs. Robinson and Colby visited and drove over the work as far as the toll bridge. This piece of road leaves Chickasha at the end of Idaho avenue and will constitute a part of the highway from Chickasha to Purcell when completed.

It is understood that the work seems perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Colby will

WEATHER FORECAST. For Oklahoma.

Tonight fair, colder and freezing. Friday fair.

Local Temperature.
During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock a. m.:
Maximum ----- 63 degrees.
Minimum ----- 39 degrees.

CHICAGO IS STIRRED BY SENSATION

By United Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Coroner Hoffman today received the report of the staff physician, recommending the issuance of a permit to bury the Bolinger baby which dies last night. The baby was declared by physicians to be defective mentally and physically, and upon their advice the mother decided not to have surgical operation which might save its life.

Health Commissioner Robinson said he believed some action should be taken to prevent future practices of the kind. He refused to issue a burial permit, explaining, however, that he must grant one if the coroner recommends it.

Meanwhile many persons are circulating petitions demanding that the medical authorities revoke the license of Dr. Hatzenden, who refused to perform an operation to save the baby's life.

The husband told the mother of the baby's death at noon today. She has not seen the baby and will not. She said, "For the sake of other little ones that may come I thought it best not to look at the body." Details of its deformities will not be told to her.

Cooper Continues to Combat Hog Cholera

O. C. Cooper was called to the Norge neighborhood yesterday afternoon, in company with I. W. Hehn, to vaccinate a bunch of hogs against the cholera. Before leaving Chickasha, Mr. Cooper stated that he had personally seen to the vaccinating of approximately 3,500 head of hogs in Grady county this fall. Mr. Cooper said that wherever the precaution of vaccination had been taken the hogs were coming through the season in fine shape and were fattening nicely. In some sections where the precaution has not been taken the cholera has developed.

Mr. Cooper stated that he was now devoting his attention, in the main, to instructing the farmers and stock raisers on how to do the vaccinating themselves and said, further, that many were now ordering the necessary equipment for performing this task and were securing permits from the state agricultural department to use the vaccine.

submit his report, as highway engineer, on the road work already completed at the next regular monthly meeting of the county commissioners.

FIVE YEARS OF TURMOIL IN MEXICO

First of Series of Three Articles Reviewing Events from Fall of Diaz to Recognition of Carranza

IS STRUGGLE FOR REAL DEMOCRACY

"Iron Man" Brought Peace and Prosperity for Favored Few But Not Liberty; Madero Leads Uprising

NOTE.—This is the first of three articles tracing the recent history of Mexico? The second: "Can Carranza Do It?" will appear tomorrow.—Ed.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Diaz dead in exile, Madero assassinated; Huerta exiled and under arrest; Villa an outlaw, and Carranza heading a "de facto" unestablished government, with civil war still raging.

This is the record of five years in Mexico, a nation prostrate today under fire, sword and famine. It is the record of a struggle for a real Republican government, a real democracy, a republic in form and substance, a struggle of the masses against the classes.

Behind the curtain of arms on the stage of battlefields is the long stifled cry for land. The effort of Mexico's peons to own land and prevent exploitation and graft, both by their own and foreign citizens, are the underlying causes of what now promises to become in Mexican history the "Five Years' War."

The fight divides into three eras: Those of Diaz, Madero, Huerta. Its immediate future rests with Carranza. Peace, but not liberty or equal individual opportunity, reigned under Diaz for a generation. As president and dictator from 1884 to 1910, Diaz was the exponent of special privilege. He held his office with ruthless military force. Graft flourished among his subordinates. Wealthy, educated Mexicans supported him. Foreign concessionaires thrived. Land barons extended their holdings. The poorer classes were slaves, unable to rent or buy land. Unprecedented Mexican development followed—for the wealthy. Peace prevailed.

Then came decay, with age, of Diaz' power. Outcry against the Cientificos, or wealthy, landed and educated classes increased. The peons demanded distribution of government land, relief from confiscatory taxes and a voice in elections. Soldiers presided over the polls. Insuring Diaz' continued re-election. Wealthy and powerful private citizens, civil authorities and military heads failed to stem the tide of revolution.

The Madero movement was born in 1908. Francisco I. Madero, of a wealthy family of northern ranchers, led a new revolution. He promised social and economic reforms, including division of government lands and cancellation by the government of land patents given the Cientificos. Foreign exploitation of Mexico he also promised to end.

Aiding Madero was his brother, Gustav and Pasquale Orozco. They organized a revolutionary army in Sonora. It soon seized Juarez and swept southward, reinforced by revolutionists from Chihuahua and other northern states, the hotbed of revolutionary activity. Historic differences as to whether Pancho Villa, later to become a popular hero, enlisted in the Madero movement.

Certain foreign mine, oil and ranch concessionaires supported Madero. Others supported Diaz, whose power weakened with age, his army honey-combed with treachery and desertion. Diaz resigned and fled to Paris, where he died last summer.

Francisco Madero was elected to the presidency in 1910.